TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALO.

Treaty Making Powers Accorded to Minister Bancroft-Commercial Union with the Northern Confederation.

BERLIN, April 4, 1868. The Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, has been duly commissioned from the State Department in Washington with full power to arrange and complete a treaty of commerce and navigation with the anthorities of the North Corman Confederation and the members of the German

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

German-American Tribute to Parliament Freedom of Parliamentary Debate.

BERLIN, April 4, 1868.

A splendid flag of the North German Confeder tion, presented to the Parliament by the German citizens of New Orleans, arrived in this city a few

The gift was formally accepted by the Parliament

yesterday and will be hung in the chamber.

The resolutions which were recently introduced in
the Parliament of North Germany declaring in effect "that the members ought not to be held responsible for words uttered in debate in any other place" were carried by a large majority.

ENGLAND.

Disraell's Defeat-Opinion of the Vote-Political Hope for Ireland.

The defeat of the Ministry in the House of Commons last evening forms the chief topic of conversa tion. Nearly all the journals have editorial articles on the subject this morning.

The London Times says:—The Commons have re-

solved that this cancer of the empire (the Irish Church) shall be removed. The rejection of Lord Stanley's amendment, to postpon consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to go into Committee are merely the first steps of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed and it will be in no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a re united empire. Now Ireland may take confidence from this vote that she is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the ac ation of the nation. This must guarantee peace.

The London Post concludes a very able article with the following words:-This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the Emancipation act

The London Standard says:- The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step.

The University Bont Race. LONDON, April 4, 1868.

The annual spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place to-day over the usual course on the river Thames. The crews of both were in fine condition, and there was considerable anticipation that the Cambridge crew might again wrest the honors of a triumph from the Oxfords. The race was closely contested throughout, but by a strenuous effort on the last mile the Oxfords gradually forced ahead of their competitors and passed the goal three lengths ahead, amidst the most uproarious cheers of the thousands who lined the banks and crowded the decision the innumerable river craft in attend-The royal steam vacht of the Prince of Wales wi

present, containing the Prince and Princess, together with many other distinguished personages.

The distance pulled was four miles, which was accomplished by the victorious Oxfords in twenty

ARKANSAS

Radical Reports of the Election-The Republican Majority Said to Be 30,000. St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1868.

The Democrat of this morning publishes a despatch The entire republican State ticket is elected by more than 30,000 majority. The Legislature was organized yesterday. Major John N. Barber was elected President of the Senate, and Major John Price, editor of the Republican, Speaker of the House. The constitutional amendment will be extented to day. House. The adopted to-day.

A Conservative Report-The Election Still Doubtful—The New Legislature Compelled to Break Into the Capitol Buildings. МЕМРНІS, April 4, 1868.

A special despatch to the Avalanche says the heavy majorities returned from Pulaski and Jefferson counties make the result of the election doubtful both parties claiming it. General Gillem's order an nouncing the result alone can decide it. In the election for the new Legislature not two thousand whites voted. There is one negro in the Senate and five in

The Superintendent of Public Raildings refused to give up the keys of the Capitol, which was entered at give up the keys of the Capitol, which was entered at night and the doors thrown open. The House ordered the arrest of the Superintendent, which has not been effected, though he is daily on the street. The House ratified the fourteenth article of the constitution yesterday, but the Senate refused to because no official proclamation has been made of the result of the election. In response to telegrams from State officials, General Gliem says he has no authority to prevent a peaceful assemblage of the Legislature and the occupancy of the Capitol by it.

GEORGIA.

The Political Canvass-Judge Irwin Declared Ineligible by General Meade-He With

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4, 1868. General Meade has declared Judge Irwin in for the office of Governor, and he has withdrawn from the canvass. General Gordon will be nomi-nated.

Another Version-Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice.

AUGUSTA, April 4, 1868. A special despatch to the Chronicle from Atlanta says Judge Irwin absolutely declines the nomination for Governor. General Gordon was recommended for the position by a majority of the Central Demo-cratic Executive Committee, but General Meade de-clares General Gordon ineligible. He was a general in the Confederate army.

MISSOURI.

Municipal Election in St. Louis-The Demo crats Victorious.

Sr. Louis, April 4, 1868. An election was held in this city to-day for three Police Commissioners, two Street Inspectors, a Chief of the Fire Department and several Aldermen. The entire regular democratic ticket was by a large majority. The republicans had no candidates in the fleid, but supported the independent ticket. The total vote polled is a little over nine thousand. The people also voted for a new city charter and for the purchase by the city of the wharf property extending from Ninth to Clay streets—a distance of fifteen blocks.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Provincial Parliament-Gaslight in Clifton-Passage of the United States Extra-

In the House of Commons Mr. Street introduced a bill to authorize the American Gas Company to extend their pipes across the suspension bridge to Chiton, Canada. Clifton, Canada.

The bill respecting the extradition treaty with the United States was read the third time and passed.

THE PLAINS

The Indian Peace Coumission—Missouri River Railroad Bridge at Omaha—The Overland Mails.

ST. LOUIS, April 4, 1868. An Omaha despatch o yesterday says:—The In-dian Peace Commission ift for North Platte at five o'clock P. M.

The Omaha delegation, tho have been for severa weeks past arranging th location of the railroad bridge across the Missourriver, have returned, and report the mission a coeplete success. The main high bridge will be 2,500 feet long, to be built on high ground it the southern part of the city. The structure wil be of granite foundation and the superstructun of Iron. The estimated cost is nearly \$2,000,000. It is to be finished in about two years. The company will commence work as soon as possible. The graite is to be hauled from the Rocky Mountains.

Denver papers report hat Ryderson, who killed Chief Justice Stough in New Mexico last fail, has been acquitted by a jury.

The Western mails are still behind, detained by snow in the mountains.

The Indian Treaties-The Ogalialas and Cheyennes Refuse to Meet the Peace Commissioners.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1868. An Omaha special says i letter from North Platte the 2d inst. says that the Briles made "a ten strike" and Spotted Tail is ready for a treaty; but the Ogallalas under Turkey Leg and the Cheyennes under Dull Knife, numbering on hundred and seventy-five lodges, demand that the work be suspended on the Smoky Hill route, and refuse to come.

VIRGINIA:

Appointment of a Governor and Richmond tion-Adoption of a Report on Representa-tion-Rioting Among Negro Laborers at

RICHMOND, April 4, 1888.

General Henry H. Wells, of Alexandria, was this morning appointed Governor of Virginia by General Schofield. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862, is from Michigan, and was a brevet brigadier general in the States Army. He enters upon the duties of his office at once. General Schofield also made new appointments to the City Council. Among them are the following:—Collector, Mulford; Alexander Sharpe, Postmaster, and Horace L. Kent, William C. Allen, George Smith, H. C. Clinton, all prominent citizens.

In the Convention to-day a communication was re ceived from General Schofield approving the ordinance for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the Convention. This approval extends only to April 6, and the time for the redemp-tion of the certificates is to be fixed hereafter by the The convention will probably have to levy

a tax if its session is continued.

The report on representation was adopted.
The United States Grand Jury has found true bills against about thirty revenue officers for fraud.
Senstor Wilson, of Massachusetts, visited the Convention to-day. He addressed the colored people on temperature to night.

temperance to-night.

A telegram to the Dispatch says that a riot is apprehended at Midlothian coal pits to-morrow A telegram to the Dispatch says that a riot is apprehended at Midlothian coal pits to-morrow. About two hundred blacks struck for higher wages, and to-day, while idle, one of their number got into a fight with a white man. The negro disappeared and his comrades are now hunting the neighborhood, with threats against all whites unless he is found alive. The blacks are now (eleven o'clock) gathered on the hill near the pits. Troops have been sent for from Richmond.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Weston, the Pedestrian, at Buffalo-He Performs His Hundred Mile Feat Under BUFFALO, April 4, 1868.

An immense crowd was in attendance this after noon to witness the arrival of Weston, the pedestrian. He accomplished the unprec task of walking one hundred and three miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes—inside of the allotted time. He arrived at the Post Office in this city at fourteen minutes past five o'clock, through a heavy snow storm and muddy roads, looking as fresh as a lark.

Weekly Market Report-Exchange Quotation Marine Intelligence-Rainy Weather. HAVANA, April 4, 1868.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:-Molasses 4% a 5 real for clayed and 5 a 6 reals for common or muscovado. Honey 3% a 4 reals per gallon. Freights—Suitable crafts for freights to the United States are scarce and the market is stiff. Shooks \$8 a \$9 75 for box and \$2 25 a \$2 50 for hhd. Hoops \$60 per thousand for long shaved and \$50 for short. Lard 17c. a 17%c. per pound in tierces and 18%c. a 19c. per pound in 25 pound tins. Potatoes \$5 50 a \$6 per bbl. Beeswax abundant. Tallow 11%c. a 12%c. per pound. Beans \$2 50 a \$2 75 per arrobe.

Exchange on United States, in gold, short sight, 1 per cent pregrium.

The steamships Columbia, Captain Van Sice, New York, and Star of the Union, Captain Coc from Philadelphia, salled to-day for New Orlean It is raining.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 4—3 P. M.—Consols close at 93 for money and 93 a 93% for the account. American securities close at the following quotations:—United States five-twenty bonds, 72%; Erie Railway shares, 48%; Illinois Centrals,

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, April 4—Even g.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 75 kg

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—PRANKFORT, April 4—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 75% for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., April 4—3 P. M.—The cotton market closed active and buoyant, and at a still further advance in prices. The sales have exceeded by 10,000 bales the estimate made at the opening, and have aggregated quite 30,000 bales, including a large proportion for speculation and export. The business in cotton to arrive is still very heavy, and prices have advanced fully %d. per lb. since the opening. Prices of American descriptions closed as follows:—Midding uplands on the spot, 12%d. a 12%d.; middling uplands to arrive, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. a 12%d.

ding uplands on the spot, 123d.; middling Orleans, 123d. a
123d.
Liverpool. Breadstuffer Market.—Liverpool.,
April 4—3 P. M.—The market closed quiet and steady.
Corn, 408, 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western.
Wheat, 16s. per cental for California white and 14s, 3d.
for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s, 6d. per bushel.
Oats, 4s. 1d. per bushel. Peas, 46s, 6d. per 504 lbs.
Flour, 37s. 6d. per bbl. for Western canal.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool.,
April 4—3 P. M.—Provisions closed firm. Beef, 122s.
6d. per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork is firm and
has advanced to 82s. 6d. per bbl. for Eastern prime
mess. Lard is firmer, and closed at 61s. 6d. per cwt.
for American. Cheese, 55s. per cwt. for the best
grades of American fine. Bacon, 46s. per cwt. for
Cumberland cut.
Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, April
4—3 P. M.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch
standard. Rosin, 7s. per cwt. for common North
Carolina and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 32s. 9d.
per cwt. Tallow, 45s. per cwt. Linseed oil, £36 per
ton. Refined petroleum, 1s. 3d. per gallon. Spirits
petroleum, 1s. per gallon. Linseed cakes, £10 15s. per
ton for thin oblong for feeding.

Petroleum Market.—London, April 4—Evening.—
A despatch from Antwerp dated this evening quotes
petroleum duil at 43 francs 50 centimes per bbl. for
standard white.

Antwerp. April 4—Evening.—Petroleum market

ANTWERP, April 4—Evening.—Petroleum market osed quiet at 43 francs and 75 centimes per bbl. for andard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The steamship Germania, Captain Schwensen, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New York on the 24th ult., arrived at this port at about five o'clock this evening. After the usual delay for the landing of the English passengers and mails the Germania proceeded to Hamburg.

QUERNSTOWN, April 4.—The Royal Mail steamship Siberia, Captain Martyn, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 25th ult., arrived at this port late this evening on the way to Liverpool.

DISASTER AT SEA.—LONDON, April 4.—An American vessel which had just arrived with a cargo of naphtha was burned to the water's edge, at her wharf at Antwerp, this evening. The name of the vessel has not yet transpired.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—The steamship Berlin, of the Baltimore and Southampton line, salied to-day for Baltimore.

THE SOUTHERN PEABODY FUND.—Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody fund, has reached Charleston, S. C., on his Southern tour of inspection. He seems to have been received in that city with a good deal of courtesy and politeness. He was the guest of Governor Aiken, and visited the schools of the city in company with him. He seems to have been very favorably impressed by the condition and prospects of the schools of Charleston for both races, and gave additional aid to them from the fund of which he is the trustee. Governor Aiken was to accompany him to the Sea Islands, where additional schools were to be opened for colored children. Dr. Sears intended to go next to Florida; and the Charleston Courter says it is glad to "learn that the officers of the steamboat and railroad companies along the route, thus far, have given orders to pass him over their lines free of charge."

WASHINGTON NEWS

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens Abroad. The President to-day sent to the House of Repre sentatives a reply to a resolution on a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the negotiations since the first of January last relating to the rights of naturalized citizens. In one of the letters from Mr. Bancroft, January 20, he says:—"Count Bismarck in-forms me that the British government has inquired of him as to the answer of the Prussian government on the subject of naturalization. In reply he informed them of the intention of this government to come to an understanding with that of America, according to request." The remarks of Count Bismarck implied that the British government is inclined to follow the example of Prussia, and that the settlement of the question here will be, virtually, a settlement for Great Britain. Mr. Seward to Mr. Bancroft, February 18, says:—"I have informally suggested to the British Minister here that a proceeding in a form of mutual or common legislation in the two countries would be more simple and probably easier than a formal negotiation in the naturalization laws existing between the United States and those of the two governments respect ively, inasmuch as there are so many other questions which urgently require settlement bebesides that of the conflicting naturalization laws." The documents include a copy of the treaty recently concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation. Mr. Bancroft in explaining the history of the negotiation says:-"On the question of the right of expatriation there arose no discussion; it is recognized by the laws of both countries. On the question of resimother country should respect, there existed no difference; the time of residence was a point of more delicacy. The Prussian law required an absence of ten years; ours, a residence of five. With liberality and frankness Count Bismarck declared himself willing to accept the American rule as it had received the sanction of the administration of Washington, and had become fixed by the usage of more than three score years and ten." Mr. Bancroft says:-

Should the United States see fit for its own purposes, as lately in the act of July 17, 1882, to concede the naturalization on a shorter residence, their right to do so is not impaired; but the meaning of this treaty is that they will not ask North Germany to recognize such naturalization till the adopted citizen shall have completed the term of residence now required by their normal laws. Financial Statement of the Tressury Depart.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department

during the month of March last to meet the require-ments of the government amounted in round num-

bers to the following sums, viz:—

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse. \$3,717,000
Interest on the public debt. 6,402,000
War. 13,960,000
Navy. 2,385,000
Interior, pensions and Indians. 5,508,000 Total.....\$31,402,000

lic debt are not included in the above. The usual monthly debt statement will not be ready

for publication until Monday.

The expenditures of the Treasury on the account of the War Department have been very heavy for the last few months. The payment of bounties and pay of the army and for army transportation and sub-sistence in the Indian country have been very heavy. The expenditures on account of pensions were also considerably increased last month, because of the payment of the semi-annual instalment of pensions,

which fell due on the 4th inst.

The receipts from customs from March 23 to 31, inclusive, at the ports below named were as follows:-
 Boston
 \$553,240

 New York
 3,903,487

 Philadelphis
 365,776

 Baltimore
 181,557
 Total.....\$5,004,069

in proportion to the time than they have been for

several weeks.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week was \$401,000. The following shipment was made during the same period:—To the Assistan Treasurer at New York, \$100,000; to Philadelphia \$200,000; to Boston, \$100,000; to national banks and others, \$112,406. The amount of United States notes shipped to national banks and others was \$12,026.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust, as s curity for the national banks, the following amounts, viz:—For circulating notes, \$341,643,400; for deposits of public moneys, \$38,127,950. The amount of national bank notes issued during the week was \$119,840, and the total issue to date \$307,139,931. Mutilated bills returned, \$6,855,905; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United tion at this date of \$299,761,822. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week,

the Osage Indians. The President yesterday appointed Hon. N. G. Tay lor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; A. G. Boone, Special Indian Agent, and G. C. Snow, Indian Agent, as a commission to negotiate with the Great and Little Osage Indian tribes, by authority conferred by

the act of Congress, approved February 27, 1851.

New Mexican Indians Presented to the Presi Mr. Clever, delegate to Congress from New Mexico,

called on the President this morning, accompanied by two of the Pueblo, New Mexico tribe of Indians, who are now here. They paid their respects to the President, and were presented by him with his pho-tograph and a gold medal. The names of these inlians are Ambrosia Abeyta and Alejandro Pudilla The former is very old and quite wealthy. The latter

The Presidential Succession.
The following is the bill introduced by Judge Churchill, of New York, on March 30, to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as Presiden in case of vacancies in the office both of Presiden

in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice President," approved March 1, 1792.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the ninth and tenth sections of the act entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice President," approved March 1, 1792, be and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:—

and the same are hereby, amended to read as for-lows:—
SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in case there shall be no Speaker of the House of Representatives, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall for the time being act as President of the United States un-til the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

time being act as President of the United States unit the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacart more than eighteen months before the expiration of the term for which they were elected, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed in the several States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November next ensuing, which shall not be less than sixty days after the occurring of both of said vacancies, at which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed. The said electors, when appointed, shall meet and give their votes for President and Vice President of the United States on the first Wednesday of December then next ensuing, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and of others shall be pursuant to the directions of the constitution and laws of the United States respecting the election of President and Vice President of the United States; and the person so chosen to be President and Vice President of the United States; and the person so chosen to be President and Vice President of the United States; shall be appointed as provided for by this section of President and Vice President of the United States shall be appointed as provided for by this section on account of those offices having both become vacant, subsequent appointments of such electors shall be made on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November in each fourth year thereafter.

Naval Orders.
Surgeon A. Hudson is ordered to temporary duty at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, to relieve Surgeon

A. C. Gorgas, who is granted leave of absence. Paymaster E. Watson is detached from duty as superin-tendent of baking and the purchase of flour, and rdered to settle his accounts.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868. The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Howard moved to go into executive session. on the ground that the Managers of the impeachment desired to obtain certain executive documents to be sed as evidence in the trial, and the question must

used as evidence in the trial, and the question must be there considered. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly went into executive session.

After the executive session Mr. Hendrick presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of blacksmiths and machinists of Indiana, praying that eight hours be made a day's work in the government employment. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Thayer presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Omaha, Nebraska, against the passage of the bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means providing that a stamp be affixed to each cigar. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

bill now before the Committee of Ways and Means providing that a stamp be affixed to each cigar. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

APPRAIS TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered two amendments to the bill regulating appeals to the Court of Claims. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE IMPRACHMENT TICKET SYSTEM.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the order in regard to the ticket system in the galleries.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed the motion, and hoped that the resolution pending last evening in regard to the admission of the reporters of the Associated Press to the floor would be taken up.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays and the motion was agreed to—23to 18.

Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays and the motion was agreed to—23to 18.

Mr. CONNESS them moved to amend by providing that the experiment be only tried for one week. He subsequently modified his motion to make it three days. He argued that the present rule was necessary to preserve order in the gallery, which would, if the rule was resolined, be disturbed by people here and from a distance. If an opportunity was given rebellion would be rife in the streets of Washington to-day. No harm would probably result from trying the experiment for three days.

Mr. Freelinghuysen belived that they had the power to keep order, whether in the Capitol, the city or the nation. The Capitol belonged to the nation, and arrangements had been made to allow representatives from all parts of the nation to be here as witnesses; he did not anticipate any disorder, but did anticipate noise that would disturb the proceedings if this rule were rescined.

Mr. Morrill, of Me. would object to the change. The populace around the Capitol would exclude people from abroad.

Mr. Davis interrupted to offer an amendment, as follows, to come at the end of the order:—

ple from abroad.

Mr. Davis interrupted to offer an amendment, as follows, to come at the end of the order:— That when there may be white persons present at the door of the galiery and colored persons may have seats in the galiery, it shall be the duty of the officer to unsent and remove from the gallery such seated colored persons and assign their seats to such white persons as may not have seats. (Great lauchter.)

Mr. Morrill, of Me. (to Mr. Davis)—Do you mean to offer that amendment now?

Mr. Morrill, of Me. (to Mr. Davis)—Do you mean to offer that amendment now?

Mr. Davis—I want you to offer it. (Laughter.)
Mr. Morrill, proceeded to argue against the change, saying that it was useless to attempt to popularize this trial, when
Mr. Trombull remarked that if the Senator was determined to occupy the whole hour before twelve o'clock there was no way to prevent it.

Mr. Morrill, said:—I do not know of any way on earth to prevent it, so the Senator may possess his soul with patience; and he went on to praise the present rule as reasonable and equitable.

Mr. Conkling asked which proposition the Senator was endeavoring to postpone; this or the one that stands behind it?

Mr. Morrill, offered to give way for the other proposition if it would be taken.

After further discussion, at twelve o'clock the

proposition if it would be taken.

After further discussion, at twelve o'clock the chair was vacated for the Chief Justice, and the Senate assumed the functions of a Court of Impeachment for the trial of the President.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868. The House met at twelve o'clock.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in relation to the treaty with the German Powers respecting naturalization. Referred to the Comnittee on Foreign Relations.

Also a resolution of the Georgia Constitutional Convention asking the removal of political disabili-ties in several cases. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Also resolutions of the New England Conference in reference to the state of the country. Same reference.

ence.

LIGHTING THE HALL.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Accounts, made a report on the subject of the mode of lighting the hall of the House of Representatives, recommending the use of the electric mode, as used in the dome. Laid aside for future action.

DEFARTURE FOR THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, as chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial, no business to be done on reassembling.

impeachment that, no business to be done on reassembling.

On the House reassembling at half-past three o'clock Mr. Washburns reported the action of the Senate in adjourning as a court until Thursday next.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Mr. ELDBIDGE, (dem.) of Wis, moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. He stated that by an adjournment to that day the Managers would have an opportunity of bringing before the House any proposition they might desire to submit.

Mr. Washburns, of Ill., thought that that course might as well be taken, as owing to the understanding that no business would be done on the reassembling of the House, hardly a quorum of members was in the city.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., opposed the motion to

was in the city.

Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., opposed the motion to adjourn over, giving as a reason that many members desired to make speeches as in Committee of the Whole; and as there would be a great press of business after the conclusion of the impeachment trial he thought it would be well to allow the speeches to be made on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Speaker stated that, so far as he had any knowledge, there were only three members now desiring to make speeches on general subjects.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., inquired why speeches could not be made as in the Committee of the Whole during the proceedings on impeachment?

The Speaker replied that the reason was because the House had by resolution ordered that it would attend the Managers of Impeachment at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. ROSOFIELD, (tep.) of Pa., asked the Speaker

attend the Managers of Impleatment at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., asked the Speaker whether there was anything in the constitution to prevent members making their speeches to them-selves in their own room? The Syraker was not aware of any such constitu-

onal objection.

Mr. Scopield remarked that that would answer all purposes. (Laughter.)
Mr.Garfield, (rep.) of Ohlo, inquired of the Speaker
whether there was a quorum of members present
in the city?

in the city?

The SPRAKER said that there was not.

The motion of Mr. Eldridge was agreed to, and
the House at four o'clock adjourned till Wednesday

DEPARTURE OF STEAMSHIPS VESTERDAY.

The following steamships, European and coastwise, left this port yesterday:-

EUROPEAN. The Borussia (extra), Capt. Franzen, of the Ham burg-American Packet Company, left her dock at Hoboken for Hamburg, with the United States mails, so passengers and a full cargo of miscellaneous mer-

The Denmark, Capt. Thomson, of the National line, left pier No. 47 North river for Liverpool, with 21 cabin and 110 steerage passeng ers, \$66,700 in spe-cie and a full cargo of cotton, corn, wheat and

The City of Boston, Captain Roskell, of the Inman line, left pier No. 45 North river for Liverpool, with the United States malls, 47 cabin and 108 steerage passengers and a fair cargo of assorted freight. The Cella, Captain Gleadell, of the London and New York Steamship line, left pier No. 3 North river for London, with 25 cabin and 50 steerage passengers and a full cargo of bacon, cheese, butter, cotton and four.

for London, with 2s caula and so steerage passengers and a fuil cargo of bacon, cheese, butter, cotton and four.

The Caledonia, Captain McDonald, of the Anchor line, left pier No. 20 North river for Glasgow, with 3s cabin and 85 steerage passengers and a fair cargo of assorted merchandigse.

The Europe, Captain Rossau, of the General Transatiantic Company's line, left pier No. 50 North river for Havre, calling at Brest, with the French mails, 10l cabin passengers (among whom were the French dramatic troupe, late of the French theatre in this city), \$599,340 in specie and a full cargo of cotton, coffee, provisions and breadstuffs.

OASTWISE.

The Equator, Capt. Spencer, of Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Company's line, left pier No. 4 North river for Galveston, with a fair cargo of dry goods and general merchandise.

The Virgo, Capt. Deaken, of Messrs. F. Alexandre & Sons's line, left pier No. 16 East river for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, with 7 passengers and a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise.

The Cortes, of the Cromwell line, left pier No. 9 North river, for New Orleans, with 15 passengers and a fair cargo of assorted freight.

The Victor, Captain Gates, of the Sonthern line, left pier No. 20 East river for New Orleans, with 6 passengers and a fair cargo.

The United States, Captain Norton, of the Merchants' steamship line, left pier No. 12 North river for New Orleans, with 12 passengers and a fair cargo.

The Montgomery, Captain Lyon, of the Black Star The Montgomery, Captain Lyon, of the Black Star Cargo.

for New Oricans, with 12 passengers and a lair cargo.

The Montgomery, Captain Lyon, of the Black Star line, left pier No. 13 North river for Savannah, with 12 passengers and a fair cargo of miscellaneous merchandise.

The Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Arthur Leary's Charleston line, left pier 14 East river for that port, with 35 passengers and a fair cargo of general merchandise.

The Moneka, Captain Shackford, of the People's

The Jas. S. Green, Captain Inman, of the Express line, left pier No. 15 East river for Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, with a fair assorted cargo.

The Charleston, Captain Berry, of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company's line, left pier No. 5 North river for Charleston, with 20 passengers and a fair cargo of dry goods, boots, shoes and general merchandise.

Mail Steamship Company's line, left pier No. 4 North river for Charleston, with a fair cargo of assorted freight.

RECAPITULATION.
Seventeen steamships, 785 passengers and \$436,040

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES DEFINED AND CAREFULLY ANNOTATED. By George W. Paschai, of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Washington, D. C.: W. H. & O. H. Morrison. 1868. 12 mo, pp. 407.

At the present time, when the rights of the people and the powers of the government under the constitution are the subject of earnest discussion every-where—at every fireside and in every public place it is scarcely possible to overstate the value and usefulness of this little manual. It should be in the hands of all who desire rightly to know what the constitution is and to understand from its source the true character of our political system. Within the compact pages of this little volume may be found the substance of what has been said by all the great authorities on the constitution in definition or illustration of all its doctrines and of every phrase; and the whole so well digested and accurately arranged that he who knows only a single important word of the phrase as to which he is in doubt may find the authorities in a moment. Fully one-quarter of the volume is taken up with the index, while in another sense the whole volume is an index, giving auch as wish to pursue the subjects touched more at large ample reference to decisions and every other authority. The book is a valuable contribution to our constitutional is wilterature—a literature towards which the national mind seems to tend, and in which it is more inclined to be active than in those lighter labors of the intellect in which others boast their compact pages of this little volume may be found

THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. A text-book for educational institutions. By Thos. H. Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S., and Wm. J. Youmans, M. D. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1868.

It is a good sign for education—such as it should bewhen so good a book on physiology and hygiene as this is made for use in schools. Every fact of phy-siology that it is desirable should be generally known is given in the first part of this volume, in a form and style at once adapted to attract, interest and impress. The chapters on hygiene are admirably fitted to diffuse proper ideas on their very important subjects. Persons who got out of school before books like this came into use will find this volume a most profitable study with regard to general culture. SOONER OR LATER, BY SHIRLEY BROOKS. New York:

This book must be regarded as an average novel of the modern type. As a heartless view of a very neartless world it may escape unfavorable criticism but as a story wherein there is much of either morals or merit it is not very commendable. The plot, such as it is, weaves its thread very skilfully through the pages, showing a hand accustomed to handling the reins of fiction. There is little purpose in the book except the passing amusement of perusing a few good scenes, descriptive of certain phases of human nature, not always agreeable because they represent the worse part of it, but withal forcibly drawn. Although essentially a story of London club life, here is too much club slang introduced, and altogether a superfluity of club scenes and conversations, very attractive perhaps to the indiriduals represented—for there is an individualis represented—for there is an indi-viduality about many of the characters not to be mistaken—but to the general reader this blemish in the book is insuferable. The "Dorcas Society," too, is fairly done to death, and without a single feature of novelty introduced, "Dorcas" and its scandal mongering are so hackneyed that an author who touches that subject should possess a marvellous power of invention to freshen it up, and this the writer has not exercised to an extent which could writer has not exercised to an extent which could reclaim half a dozen chapters from absolute stupidity and vapidness. Upon the whole, there is little to be learned from this book even concerning that class of society within whose circumscribed limits the plan of the story is confined. The morality of its incidents unfortunately represents more fact than fiction; but for this, of course, the author is not responsible. The faithful delineator must paint nature as he finds it, and that there are a great many spots on the sun of London society it requires no novelist to tell us. riter has not exercise claim half a dozen cl

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Although opera tibretti or their translations are not, properly speaking, subjects of musical review, yet in the case of Offenbach, where the sparkling music and witty dialogue are in such close rapport, addition to what we have said of the music. The music is interwoven with the dialogue, characters nd situations in such a manner that it cannot be separated from them without destroying its peculiar attractive quality. Hence there is scarcely air from any of Offenbach's operas which can meet with success in the concert room.
The libretto of "La Belle Hélène" abounds in puns and jokes and play upon words which are utterly untranslatable into English or any other language than the French, and which may have a dozen puns in the first act in Mr. Bateman's version of "La Belle Hélène" are as near one of the meanings at least of the original as possible. The best thing Mr. Bateman can do is to get up a huge volume, entitled 'Various Readings of La Belle Hélène," like the differ ent versions of the Pentateuch or Shakspeare, to satisfy the hair splitting ideas of some writers who try to parade their limited knowledge of French on every possible occasion. At all events, these *libretti* are considerably better than the atrocious translations of talian operas and dramas which have been inflicted

on the public.

Mr. Zielinski has a very pretty little waltz called 'The Cherubim," which is published by Peters. It is an unpretending work, but one which will ever claim the good will and admiration of every pianist.

Oliver Ditson, Boston, and C. H. Ditson, New York, publish the following:— "Violette de Carafa, Herz." Here is one of the most beautiful airs in Italian opera, adorned with variations which may serve as a model for our fanasia composers to copy after. There are seven dis

tasia composers to copy after. There are seven distinct variations, with a finale à la militaire; and among the myriad varied themes we have played there are none which can compare with this one. In the parlor or concert hall this exquisite piece cannot fail to be a continual favorite.

We are compelled again to postpone an extended review of the eighth book of Mendelssohn's songs, without words, which have been republished by this house in very handsome style.

"Chickering Waitz." Henry Von Gudera. A work of singular construction and many clever ideas, but on the whole uninteresting and dreary.

"Three to One," bar two, racing song. Merion. This is one of those London muste hall comic songs which are all the rage there among the lower class, but we hope the American public will entirely discard such stuff.

"Bells on the Wind," song. Boot; words by Mrs.

"Bells on the Wind," song. Boot; words by Mrs. "Bells on the Wind," song. Boot; words by Mrs. Ritter. The words are entirely too good for the music, which will never make the composer known beyond the present edition of the song.

"As Pat Came Over the Hill; or, The Whistling Thief." A very wretched specimen of Hibernian melody and poetry. "Carry Owen" is to be whistled after the first verse, a la Orpheonist concert.

"I'm So Fond of Dancing." Bobby Newcomb. A harmless sort of comic song, in polks time.

"The Old Worn Out Slave." White. Words by Manshan. The subject of slavery is pretty well worn out now, and we do not see why a music publisher should attempt to perpetuate it now in music and verse. The air is a semi-plagfarism of a well known melody.

verse. The air is a semi-plagiarism of a well known melody.

"Chanson d'Amour." Egghard. A pretty theme, with one or two taking variations.

"Gently Rest!"—slumber song. Kucken. A characteristic song of this justly celebrated German composer, full of tenderness, expression and true artistic impulses.

"La Belle Hélène," potpourri, J. S. Knight. Without any reference to our expressed distaste for opera potpourris, we cannot say anything in commendation of this one. The themes of the opera are all transposed into ungrateful keys, and are very loosely strung together.

Pond & Co. publish the following:

"Polly Waitz and Lily Galop." Louis Selle. The waitz is of ordinary merit, but the galop is very uninteresting.

waitz is of ordinary merit, but the galop is very uninteresting.

"Marie, Polonaise." Baumfelder. A charming polonaise, which is taking, simple and varied. The leading motive is very pretty and well worked out. Kirby & Co., Broadway, publish a song by Glovanni Sconcia, called "Thy Nora is True," a reply to "Nora O'Neal," which is an exact reversal of the last mentioned air, and very cleverly put together. The words are by W. L. Gardner.

Dachauer & Vilanova publish the following:

"Ay! dimelo, Vilanova," a Spanish duet of unpretending character, in 2-4 time, the first of every barbeing a triplet. It is quaint and not without merit.

"Pensez a moi Galop," Tobias, has the true, popular dancing ring about it, and will do well for the bailroom.

bailroom.

We have also received Howard Glover's celebrated cantata, "Tam O'Shanter," published by Chappell, of London, which has been sung at the New Philharmonic concerts and at the Birmingham festival. It is a work which shows the practiced musician in every measure, and is a faithful musical photograph of Burns' well known poem.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

EDIGULAR PATALITY .- An old resident of this town. Mr. Samuel H. Lyon, was fatally injured at the com-mencement of last week by a kick on the forchead from a horse which he was examining about the feet, and a day or two since he died in great agony. A strange fatality seems connected with the animal, for last fall, when Mr. Lyon was driving out with his daughter, the same horse ran away and the girl was thrown out and instantly killed; now the father has fallen a victim.

Morrisania. RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.—A young boy, named John Nolan, got his hand crushed yesterday morning between the platforms of the cars on the Hariem Railroad at the station foot of Fifth street. Such a number of boys are constantly playing about the track that it is miraculous more accidents do not occur in the vicinity. The boy will probably have the hand amputated, as two of the fingers are nearly severed and the limb is badly mangied. Sing Sing.

TEMPERANCE.—The members of Division 194 met on Friday night and elected the officers for the quarter. There will be a great meeting here of all the divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Westches-ter county on the 9th instant.

Yonkers. THE LATE SQUALL.—During the violent storm of Thursday afternoon a sloop, loaded with bricks, from Haverstraw, capsized off the dock and her crew were rescued with much difficulty. The vessel them drifted up the river and sank off Glenwood.

BURGLARY BY BOYS .- Four boys, about nineteen years of age each, but well known old offenders, and known to the police by the names of James Larkin, James Cooper, alias Palmer, and James Stapleton, alias Brennan, were committed yesterday by Justice Kelly at the Yorkville Police Court for burglary and theft. The burglary was committed on the night of the 30th ult., and the stolen property consisted of the 30th uit, and the stolen property consisted et several hundred dollars' worth of tailors' furnishing goods, the property of Michael T. Foley, merchast tailor, at No. 531 Third avenue. No clue was obtained of the burglars or stolen goods until yesterday, when officer Kerrin, of the Twenty-first predict, came across them trying to sell some of the goods at various stores up town. He arrested the parties at once, and subsequently Mr. Foley identified the property as part of that stolen from his place. The accused, on being brought before the magistrate, confessed both the burglary and the fands to be found.

STABRING APPRAY .- About nine o'clock last night a man named John Monahan, residing at 136 West Thirteenth street, was found in a Broadway Railroad car suffering from a stab wound in his head. He car sunering from a state wound in his face. The stated that he had a difficulty with the conductor of a Seventh Avenue Railroad car while passing through Church street, and that the conductor, after stabling him, put him off the car and gave him in charge of a conductor of a Broadway car. He was taken home by one of Captain Caffrey's officers.

Smokers, Go to Kaldenberg's for Good Meerschaums, and Repairing done well. Stores No. 6 John street, 23 Wall street and 717 Broadway. Why Ought Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the

new perfume for the handkerchief, to be recommended by all the temperance societies? Because, however much you use it, you can never get "a drop too much." Sold by all drug-gists. Let not prejudice usurp your reason. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and deuse it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these litters.

When the bodils accorded

your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and meed a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. By the stimulant is tempered and modified or highest can be taken. By the stimulant is the prevent if from frequency to the large temperary excitement, to be followed by injurious a few temperary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its heart excitements are alightly soporitie, so that, in cases where elegibessness is one of the accompaniments of the produce quite and refreshing simpler. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterios, faining fits, general resilessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter triants.

ound the most agreeaus may readily keep their is-The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their is-firmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence of undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalising

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